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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

The Prussian Proposition Rejected

By Advice of Influential Americans.

Movements of Russia Alarming England.

Eugenie and Bazaine at Wilhelmshohe.

Resignation of Gen. Bourbaki.

ENGLAND.

Russia's Movements Alarming England —Secret Treaty Between Prussia and Russia.

LONDON, November 1.—The decline in the stock markets yesterday was in consequence of the Cabinet meeting called for the purpose, as is understood, of considering what steps should be taken in regard to the continued and formidable armament of Russia. It is stated that Russia has now 500,000 men under arms ready to take the field on the western provinces of the Empire.

The story of a secret treaty between Prussia and Russia, relative to the eastern question, has been received at Vienna with much feeling and a good deal of circumstantiality. It is now alleged that in the event of a peace humiliating to France, Prussia has bound herself by a secret treaty, signed at Wetzladen, in July last, between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, to support a revision by Europe of the treaty of 1856 and the free navigation of the Black Sea, with the Dardanelles. This is exclusive of the assistance promised by Russia for permitting Germany to move unmolested upon France. It is further affirmed that as Russia does not intend to allow the fulfillment of this treaty to the close of the war, the new Italian Ministry will not treaty with France Prussia shall not secure either fortresses or a serious reinforcement of her strength on the other side of the Rhine. While diplomatists regarding it to be essential to the safety of Europe that the power of the Russian Empire westward that Germany should be left more or less exposed to peril from the side France. It is also believed that Austria in Vienna, and the signs are that it is beginning to believe that Prussia, instead of having led Germany on this line in war, until her primary object, the prostration of France, has but to some extent been accomplished than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile been preparing to turn her arms, and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her interests in the East, and especially the control of European Welgh.

Surrender of Bazaine—What is Thought of It by the French People.

The Independence Belge, at Brussels, derives from an officer who escaped from Metz, and from the Minister of Belgium, accredited to Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops, the fact that the French leaders to the last deceived the army by promises to get a way clear. These promises were solemnly repeated even while negotiations for surrender were pending.

The *Independence Belge* says Gambetta was unquestionably right in charging Bazaine with high treason. The population of Metz were unanimous in denouncing Bazaine as a traitor. After the capitulation had been agreed on the people followed the Marshal with cries in the streets howling the epithet "Traitor" in his ears.

At Tours the news of the capitulation of Metz fell upon the people and the government like a thunderbolt, and a painful pause followed. Official assurance of its safety. Some of the journals, however, and notably the *Constitutionel, Francais, and Gazette de France*, demand a suspension of judgment, and deprecate the strong language of Gambetta's proclamation denouncing Bazaine. The latter journal suggests a court of inquiry, and that the matter be left either to give the Marshal a fair opportunity to make his defense.

The Government at Tours is in receipt of several memorials, numerously signed in the interest of Bazaine, praying for the continuance of the war to a bitter end, and denouncing Bazaine as the foremost champion of the strongest fortification of the nation.

Bazaine confined himself to Count de Monday, General Favrot, Le Boeuf, Bardeller and Haugtmann were hourly expected there.

The German authorities have given orders that soldiers found in houses of ill-fame, who were captured at Metz, as well as those who may hereafter be taken, be separated from other prisoners, and will be handed over to Germans and not French.

One corps of the army lately investing Metz has been detached to escort the prisoners to Germany. The escort will proceed to Metz via the Avricourt Paris, and the prisoners will be divided between the two armies now engaging the attention of the Germans.

M. Thiers's Negotiations.

The *Times* has the following from Versailles announcement that Thiers will leave Versailles on Sunday on his way to Paris, and was to return on Tuesday. The general impression at London is that among the members of Boulogne nothing is likely to come of these negotiations.

No Prospect of an Election in France.

LONDON, November 1.—The English diplomatic recommending the holding of elections for members of the Constituent Assembly immediately after the overthrow of the Imperial government. The Prussian authorities had already sent a similar suggestion to Paris. The proposition of the Prussians for an armistice of thirty days, in order to enable the election to be held, was instantly rejected by the Paris Government. It is said the advice of influential Americans hastened the rejection. Gambetta left Paris expressly to prevent elections. The latest news is that between Orleans and Chateau de Paris is to take place at Coppes.

The Next Battling Place of the French Troops.

LONDON, November 1.—Various towns in the south of France have been named as the next battling place of the Government. It is probable that Lyons will be the final stronghold.

The Standard says the Prussian Landwehr have been ordered to Paris, as a more positive exhaustion of the German strength is required.

Congratulatory Letter to Prince Frederick Charles.

Special to the World:]

LONDON, November 1.—Your correspondent with the Second Army Corps transmits the following, which has just been read to the troops:

"VERSAILLES, October 26.—*To Prince Frederick Charles.*—I awaited the news, which has been received during the night, of the complete fall of the entrenched camp of Metz before you my heartfelt congratulations and acknowledgments for your unparalleled energy and endurance during the victory which you command and has shown during the long and terrible operations of the siege.

The same acknowledgment is due to the noble troops for their bravery and for the sacrifices they endured, have set examples worthy of the best traditions of the army. The circumstances before Metz constitute an unsurpassable epoch of honor and glory through all time. The success has been more complete than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile set free large armies for other work, and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her interests in the East, and especially the control of European Welgh.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

J. Ross SNOWDEN, Esq., has been reappointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

THE latest report concerning the English Mission is that it will be offered to a Western man, and that the Western man is General SCHENCK. Provided this report is true, and probably it is not, we very much question whether the General will accept. He probably knows that he is not the man for the position, though, no doubt he would cut a respectable figure.

THE plan now proposed in regard to the Internal Revenue Bureau, is to permit Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS to manage it as Acting Commissioner until March 4th, and then appoint General SCHENCK to the Commissionership. While the General would be an honest and efficient officer, it is doubtful whether he cares to serve the public at the present time, not even as head of a department, to which dignity the Revenue Bureau will be raised, if renewed efforts can effect anything.

THE differences between Virginia and West Virginia about the apportionment of the old State debt and other things, are put in a fair way to settlement, according to a proposition just introduced into the Virginia Legislature. It provides that all questions in dispute shall be left to a commission, of two non-residents for each State, who shall select a fifth. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, and Judge BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, are named for Virginia, and HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, would be appropriate for West Virginia, with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, for referee.

BAZAINE is denounced by the French Provisional Government as a traitor for surrendering Metz. It would probably be good taste to withhold the epithet, for it will not be long before Paris will repeat the operation. BAZAINE's mistake was in getting caught in Metz, whereas those in Paris deliberately shut themselves up there from choice. The only question in the case is, after Paris, what? France has yet to struggle with herself—her greatest enemy—demoralized, debauched, broken, without the inherent force to decide for herself what form of government she will have. It is this that lends to her present position its greatest interest.

PHILADELPHIA is evidently determined to have its own Crystal Palace, wherein to celebrate the centennial of American independence. Several gentlemen of that city have been quietly considering the feasibility of establishing a permanent museum of industry and art, such as London has in the permanent exhibition at Sydenham Crystal Palace. Some New York men have brought the land and begun the work upon a building of this kind for that city, and Philadelphia, as the greatest manufacturing city in the United States, should not be behind in maintaining a museum which shall display the most important of our inventions and be constantly stocked with the latest improvements in manufactures and the means of manufacture.

THE prominent bankers and merchants at Frankfort, Berlin, Bremen and other great business centers in Germany advise their New York correspondents that the German sentiment is fixed upon obtaining possession of Paris at all hazards, and determined that whenever a treaty is signed, it must be signed in that city. Much as the Germans desire a termination of hostilities, anything short of that will be unpopular, and parties having business interests with Germany are admonished not to be misled by rumors of peace until Paris has surrendered. There is a general disposition to act in accordance with this admonition, which promises an indefinite and cruel prolongation of the war.

THE feeling that iron steamboats and barges are the thing for the river commerce of the Mississipi and its tributaries is rapidly gaining ground. An article elsewhere from a New Orleans contemporary, puts the case in a strong light, but the *Picayune* errs in its denunciation of protected American iron for these fleets of the future. Reduce the tariff and shut up the furnaces and iron mills not of Pennsylvania alone, but of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee, and you may get English iron that costs less, but it will be worth less. Turn the tens of thousands of men engaged in making American iron out of their employment, and instead of the river tonnage doubling, half of the present amount will be ample. If our vessels and railroads depended upon the transportation of agricultural products and the goods exchanged for them, they would generally find their occupation gone. After all, it would be concluded that American iron, at a fair price, with plenty of business, is better than foreign iron at any price.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

In the New York election, especially in the New York City election, which will take place a few days hence, the entire country may for good reasons feel a very real interest. All are familiar with the character of metropolitan elections in the past; no one is ignorant of the manner or measure in which the rights of the decent and orderly portion of the citizens have been disregarded, how the laws which were designed to regulate the exercise of the right of suffrage, have been a dead letter. In fact, these laws and regulations were long ago found utterly insufficient to secure the object for which they were enacted. Peculiar people require peculiar legislation, and it so happens that not only New York, but some other great American cities have a peculiar population. In New York, however, the population of which we write, favored by circumstances, and especially by the admirable leadership of the men of talents without principle naturally attracted to the metropolis, have been enabled to develope in the uttermost perfection those principles of strategy and tactics by which scoundrelism and disorder obtain and hold the upper hand. The patience with which the horrible and disgusting ascendancy of thieves and ruffians has been borne by the majority in New York city is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful phenomena of the century. A satisfactory explanation of their tolerance has never been given, indeed it seems unaccountable. It would not appear so strange, if there had been any room for doubt as to the organized, deliberately directed administration of the villainous rule, or even if the rule had evidently rested upon the mere ingenuity of intrigue. Nothing of the kind can be pretended. While the dexterity and various talents of the rascals have been truly admirable, there have not been the strongest grounds for their success, or even their most trustworthy instruments. Robbery has never been carried on more openly or violently on the highway than by the party who have ruled New York city. While the entire system of its social, municipal and political operations have been degraded, properly depreciated, life rendered insecure and the prospects of the city clouded, this dreadful and intolerable condition of things has been impudently defended as unassailable without violation of the popular rights.

The new law, in accordance with which the next election for members of Congress will be conducted, and which has been carefully designed to secure a true expression of the popular will, is denounced as a monstrous encroachment upon the liberties of the people. Many of the comments made upon this act by the party press have been of the most inflammatory character, and unmistakably intended to excite the scoundrels to an assertion of their ancient privileges by force. One of the most precious of these privileges was that of voting as many times on the same day as happened to be necessary to give a majority to the favorite candidate and to secure the triumph of the Democratic party. The avowed purpose of the President to secure the execution of the new law, even if soldiers shall be required for the purpose, fills these New York patriots with anxiety and alarm. In anticipation they are overwhelmed with concern for our Republican institutions. And strangely enough, such application of the military power of the country is deprecated by some who own no respect or sympathy for the party, the execution of whose schemes it would be applied to prevent. We freely confess our inability to comprehend the guards of any scruples of the kind. Certainly, military intervention would be justifiable only as a last resort to maintain the freedom of the ballot. But the necessity having arisen, the manifest enemies of popular liberty having dared by violence to maintain what they have hitherto held by fraud, the duty of the Chief Magistrate would seem to be perfectly plain, and no hesitation should be indulged. It must, however, be admitted that the occasion is one which calls for great discretion to avoid even the appearance of excessive or unnecessary interference. In view of American history for the last ten years, to dread the establishment of a military despotism over us, or even the need of much military interference with elections, seem rather absurd. It is to be hoped that the New York election will come off quietly, without affording occasion for any interposition of the sort so distasteful to the American people. In any event, the election may afford a useful lesson to other cities.

THOSE who have read CARLYLE's "Friedrich," or almost any one of the many novels devoted to the illustration of his life and character, must have a lively recollection of the great King's manner of showing his displeasure with his generals. One is reminded of this manner, or rather of the traditional report of it, by a German correspondent's statement concerning the disgrace of General STEINMETZ. It seems that the old General was not sufficiently careful of the lives of his men. For instance at the battle of Pont-a-Mousson he sent his cavalry to capture fresh batteries of the enemy without first using his artillery against them, and in this manner sacrificed whole regiments. Of course this proceeding was as inconsistent with the rules of the military art as with a decent respect for humanity. A pleasing trait of the Crown Prince is mentioned in connection with this needless slaughter. When the Prince heard of the heavy loss of men he wept, and remained all day seated at a table, his head resting on his hand, while he prohibited nobody to his presence. The old King next received General STEINMETZ most ungraciously, saying to him: "I thought you would be a father to your soldiers, but I find you are a murderer of the children confided to you. I wish you to leave my presence and never again show yourself to me." The veteran General at once retired to his place in Posen, appearing much cast down on the way. No circumstance connected with the present war seems better attested than the exceeding kindness with which both King WILLIAM and the Crown Prince treat their soldiers. It ought to be mentioned that the apology assigned by General STEINMETZ for his conduct is the eagerness of his soldiers to engage in the perilous charge, which, of course, is no apology at all.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A severe drouth prevails in England and farmers are selling their stock. This, with the stagnation of commerce caused by the war, gives but a sorry outlook for the winter, the complaint of want of work being very general; and the farmer again seems threatened with poor rates on a short yield of all corn and forage, when accidentally treated. The wheat, however, by no means makes up for the deficient produce of other grain.

Says a New York letter: "Stocks continue excessively dull, and several of the brokers have left the Board's occupation. Some of the e are preparing to engage in other pursuits. Hayes, who is one of the very oldest brokers left on the street, predicts that in two years a dozen men will be able to do all the business of the street; though, as for that matter, a dozen could do it already. The trouble is, as I have before advised your readers, there is no considerable demand for stocks, and so we are obliged before our war and during its progress that they have not forgotten it, and they therefore let the cliques, rings and combinations have it their own way. The inevitable result is these cliques and rings are loaded up with stocks, and have been for months, and they are compelled to keep loaded, inasmuch as any sign of a break in the market by wholesale would be the ruin of half the clique operatives holding stocks. Therefore through tight money and easy money they keep on carrying their load in the hope, long deferred, that the dear gullible will at last come in and relieve them."

In Baltimore, under the paid department system, the life of every fireman is insured by the city.

New Jersey temperance folks are trying to get the licensing of liquor shops in the hands of the people, to be decided by a vote upon every application.

An iron tube has been sunk fifteen feet through the constantly shifting sands of Cape Cod, fifteen or twenty feet from high water mark and not more than three feet above it, and the water in this tube rises and falls with the tide, just as it does in wells, although more than one hundred barrels of water have been pumped from it at one time, the water is all fresh, and not the slightest trace of saline taste is perceptible in it. Indeed so excellent is the qual ty of the water that outgoing vessels supply themselves with water from this well.

The *Herald of Health* declares that sleep after dinner is unhealthy and that a ten minute's doze before eating is the thing.

The New York *Mail* says: The North German C rrespondent speaks of the construction of a railway five German miles, or about twenty English miles, in the space of five weeks, as an event perhaps unprecedented in the annals of engineering. This is a mistake. In our own country there are dozens of instances in which this feat was excelled. General Sherman had a construction corps which more than once built a mile of railway, including bridges, every day, for days in succession.

Canada is anxious to have immigrants, and the Montreal *La Minerve* thinks that thousands of people could be induced to leave Normandy for homes in the province of Quebec, especially now, in view of the suffering and destruction of property resulting from the war. The people in Ontario have somewhat similar ideas.

The Californians are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world, the average yearly consumption in the State being 16 3-5 pounds, while the average in the United States is only 7 pounds. The average consumption of wine in the State is two gallons to every citizen, and the amount of whisky consumed is beyond computation.

A bill to abolish the Patent office will be urged upon Congress by persons who say that the patent laws do not materially benefit inventors or the people, and that the privilege conferred by the present regulations are taken advantage of by a class of persons who are not entitled to be considered as inventors. This office has, it is alleged, become too commercial, unofficial, and must either be abolished or its jurisdiction materially changed.

Now more money is wanted for the New York postoffice building, the $5,000,000 already appropriated not being near enough.

PERSONAL.

The advent of Garibaldi is regarded as a bad sign for the French cause, and the opinion is expressed that it would have been better had he remained at home. A London letter says: "France has of talking revolutionists of impracticable brain quite enough now within her border. What France requires are men of solid practical sense, not afraid to go and discipline to the abundant material at hand. Garibaldi never amounted to anything as a soldier. He once dressed up a company of men in Montevideo, South America, in women's clothing. With these he undertook to surprise a body of the then besieging force. So far as the surprise went he succeeded well, but no only escaped by a mere chance, losing nearly all his force taken prisoners. Since that date, some twenty-five years ago, he has made war more or less after the same fashion."

"Brick" Pomeroy went to New York with $200 and a reputation gained by his having failed the infamous La Crosse *Democrat*, and established the *Daily Democrat*. At the end of two years the money was all gone and the paper on still a hand-to-mouth "Bricks" retires, and may take a desk in any printing office that will give him one.

Miss Hutchinson, the brilliant young reporter of women's movements for the *Tribune*, is about to be married to Mr. Clement C. Ford, of the *World*. Miss Eleanor Kirk, of the *Sun*, is engaged to Mr. Mortimer J. Doyle, of the *Telegram*. Miss Estabrooke, the blonde beauty of the *Star*, will be married this week to Mr. Judkins Tooley, of the *Herald*. Such are some of the results of female journalism in New York.

Major Ben. Perley Poore, the well known journalist, got the Massachusetts premium of $1,000, offered in 1858 for the best plantation of forest trees, planted before 1860, and growing in 1870.

There is now another rumor that Jim Fisk will start a steamer line between New York and Europe in May, 1871.

A short time ago a gentleman whose moneyed interests in the Stock Exchange greatly depended on news he should receive consequent on the war, awaited an important telegram in Wall street which was to reverse a bad venture or observe of a very hazardous speculation he had made. The state of his excitement and the tensions of his nerves was so excessive during the time he waited, that when the telegram arrived announcing the safety of his venture the reaction was so great that he went raving mad. He probably would have gone mad anyway, if he was not mad already.

Jeff Davis says he had many tempting offers to live in England, but his *amor patrial* was strong and he could not avoid signing for the Mississippi cane-brakes.

The Richings-Hest Company are to present an American Opera, "Rip Van Winkle," in New York next week, with Drayton in the title *role*.

The present Japanese visitors deny the rumor that "Tommy" is dead, and say he is interpreter at YOKOHAMA.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Rumors of a Movement in the Senate Against President Grant.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives some particulars about a strong opposition to the administration that, it says, is expected to develope itself at the next session of Congress. President Grant, we are told, no longer acts as in the first year of his term, upon his impulses and according to his views of right, but is more sensitive as to the public opinion upon his actions; reading the newspapers and consulting prominent men more, to be guided in his course by them. It is added that it can not be long concealed, however, that Gen. Grant is politically becoming the target of many unfriendly arrows, and he is becoming more anxious to please both the people and the politicians. It was for this he appointed MORTON; it was for this that he removed COX; and for this he will, ere many months, remove both AKERMAN and ROBESON. The course of the opposition to the President is not fully understood, but it is expected to be confined more particularly to the Senate, though it is not likely that there will be any open rupture. Among those who are named as displeased with the President for various reasons are Senators FENTON, OSBORN, HARRIS, McDONALD and ROBERTSON. Sumner is set down as infringed upon, and he is able to make them more on account of MOLEY's recall; and for the latter reason Senator WILSON is called unfriendly. The imbroglio between Grant and Fenton is said to be assuming alarming proportions, while Senators SPENCER, ROSS, SPRAGUE, FOWLER, and others, for personal reasons, will always vote against the President's renomination. The confirmation of the President's brother-in-law, KRAMER, as Minister to Denmark, will be opposed, as well as the promotions of Admirals PORTER and ROWAN. Secretary of Secretary COX is assigned as one cause or dissatisfaction. The dispatch concludes:

"There are many Senators, such as Trumbull, Sumner and Ballard, who will not go out of their way to vote against anything which the President is ostensibly interested in, but they are likely to do the reverse. As for Mr. Sumner he personally is not to be approached with thrown down to him, and will take open ground that the Executive in attempting to punish Senators for exercising their privileges in voting against treaties and appropriations, is assuming the same attitude toward Congress as that presumed on by Andrew Johnson. The friend of CULLOM says, much as MORTON, CAMERON, Chandler, WILLIAMS and SHERMAN, may prevent a serious difference between the Senate and the President, but at the present time the political horizon as seen from the Capital is very cloudy."

STATE NEWS.

JOHN E. MOORE, of Williamsport, committed suicide in a Danville lockup on Saturday last, by taking laudanum. He was in his twentieth year.

James Cummings, of Cascade township, Lycoming county, was found drowned on the 25th in a mill dam. He had disappeared on the 21st. Before drowning himself he had twisted a rope out of meadow grass, placed it around his neck over his shoulder and under his left arm, and attached a heavy stone to the end of it. Before plunging in he had mutilated his body by the shocking manner with a razor, which was found on the bank.

Mrs. Parthenia Ross, a colored woman of Reading, died on Tuesday last at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. She was the eldest person in Reading, and leaves a sister there only two years younger. Mrs. Ross could read fluently, learning to read at the age of seventy, but did not succeed.

Michael Lehman, an active business man of Williamsport, was run over by the cars in that city, and instantly killed on Saturday.

The first *daily* newspaper published in this country was in Philadelphia. It was called the *American Daily Advertiser*. It appeared as a weekly in 1771 and a daily in 1784. In 1840 it was merged into the *North American*.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says a tunnel between Philadelphia and Camden would be much nearer the centre of what would constitute navigation, and not a bit more expensive to construct than a bridge.

Emanuel Goehnamshot, in Lancaster county, has a sheep, a black lamb, which is measuring six feet ten inches from tip to tip of its wings.

Tamaqua, with a population of 6,000, has contributed $1,100 for the relief of the German wounded.

Harrisburg has 4,824 families, who live in 5,780 houses. The total population of the city is 23,100.

General James L. Reynolds and Mr. Charles F. Heinitsh, of Lancaster, and Dr. Joseph Cooper, of Columbia, have been elected trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

A correspondent writing from Montoursville says: "We scarcely ever hear of generations existing a century, but rarely more than a century of death. We are prepared in the present case however, to say that such is the fact. A young man named Wm. Moore, quite a junior, an inhabitant of Loyalsock, Lycoming county, is happily supplied with mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother, all of whom are living. His mother's name is "Sarah," and each of his grandmothers is known by the handsome name of "Elizabeth." The latter is upward of two years of age, and we are willing to place him among the oldest of the people with any half of his age in the neighborhood, unless he can boast of greater ancestral protection, and a brighter intellect than he, either of which we believe does not exist in these parts."

Miss Catharine Mentzer, of Lancaster county, has in her possession a German Bible printed in May 1581. The book is in a good state of preservation.

The late Governor Packer was a historian and an historian of rare ability. He had a select ion of choice ancient and modern, second only to one other in the country. His cabinet of coins is said to be worth from $10,000 to $20,000. This immense collection he had made with great labor and sacrifice of time and money.

There were 25 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

OHIO NEWS.

There are now confined in the jail of Cuyahoga county five accused murderers, three of whom are charged with killing their wives.

L. S. EVERETT, senior editor and proprietor of the Akron (O.) *Times*, formerly editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, died suddenly at three o'clock Sunday morning of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of about three days' duration. He was one of the strongest Democratic writers in the State.

George W. Crouse, of Pultney township, Belmont county, is one hundred and four years old, and walks without help. He assisted in the first building of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, when he was a boy of fifteen. The work was finished, and again assisted in its re-opening. He also remembers his third birthday.

The Broad Church is to hold a convention in Toledo, beginning on the 8th of November. It is a Free Religious Association which embraces such men as great sky-walkers as Rev. Dr. Mayo, Rabbi Wise and the Rev. Mr. McVickers.

Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, as Mr. Hotari Brayton, his sister and three little boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, were fording Grand river, a mile southeast of Painesville the wagon was accidentally overturned, and the whole party thrown into the stream. The point of crossing is a common ford, where the water is usually low, but now somewhat swollen by the late rains, and with a rapid current. Mr. Brayton succeeded in saving his sister and two of the boys. The third, Freddy Hubbard, was swept beyond reach, and all efforts to rescue him were unavailing.

On Friday morning a woman named Mary Moran, was found lying dead in a shanty in Cleveland, the body showing numerous contusions. Yesterday Timothy Moran was arrested charged by her husband, Anthony Moran, with murder. The coroner's jury was arrested, a singular coincidence of names and circumstances between this case and that of Newburg, same county, on Wednesday night, wherein Thomas Moran inflicted probable fatal injuries on his wife, Margaret Moran.

A GREAT REBELLION.

The Troubles in North-western China—700,000 Soldiers Engaged.

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THE BAPTISTS.

The Resolutions of the Pennsylvania General Association.

In the last number of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, there is a notice of the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association in this city and a criticism of the action of the body in adopting resolutions on the communion question. The editor of the *Advocate* has a perfect right to dissent from the action referred to. The Baptists, through prevalent misrepresentation of their sentiments have been led to occupy a position of apparent antagonism by defining their views at the meeting of their local and general associations. These resolutions seem no doubt to brethren of other denominations to denote a spirit of intolerance which is not felt by their framers, and the passage of such resolutions, in this view, is to say the least of doubtful utility. While this is freely conceded and also that the criticism of the action of the body in this respect by the *Advocate* should not be regarded as offensive or uncharitable, yet when the editor of that paper goes on to denounce the action as "a new and artful dodge and a very pitiful one indeed" and to say that the clause of the preamble which after it is asserted that "the sprinkling of infants is a practice unknown to the Scriptures declares *that this is conceded by the ablest scholars of its friends*" he makes a misstatement and reveals the ignorance of the members of the body. He lays himself open to the charge of having transgressed the bounds of charity which he professes to advocate. The assertion in the clause is neither historically false nor is it asserted as some new claim. Years ago Dr. H. J. Hooker, a Baptist known and honored both in America and Europe as standing in the first rank of scholars, in his Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, (p. 281), after stating the conclusions of Dr. Wall, Dr. Neander, Olshausen and Neander, says, "It may be proper to regard the decisions of such men as representing the testimony of this branch of scholarship on the controverted subject. It is the more proper to accord them this character because they proceed from men whose bias as Baptist positions might have been thrown down to him, and will take open ground that the Executive in attempting to punish Senators for exercising their privileges in voting against treaties and appropriations, is assuming the same attitude toward Congress as that presumed on by Andrew Johnson. The friend of CULLOM says, much as MORTON, CAMERON, Chandler, WILLIAMS and SHERMAN, may prevent a serious difference between the Senate and the President, but at the present time the political horizon as seen from the Capital is very cloudy."

STATE NEWS.

JOHN E. MOORE, of Williamsport, committed suicide in a Danville lockup on Saturday last, by taking laudanum. He was in his twentieth year.

James Cummings, of Cascade township, Lycoming county, was found drowned on the 25th in a mill dam. He had disappeared on the 21st. Before drowning himself he had twisted a rope out of meadow grass, placed it around his neck over his shoulder and under his left arm, and attached a heavy stone to the end of it. Before plunging in he had mutilated his body by the shocking manner with a razor, which was found on the bank.

Mrs. Parthenia Ross, a colored woman of Reading, died on Tuesday last at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. She was the eldest person in Reading, and leaves a sister there only two years younger. Mrs. Ross could read fluently, learning to read at the age of seventy, but did not succeed.

Michael Lehman, an active business man of Williamsport, was run over by the cars in that city, and instantly killed on Saturday.

The first *daily* newspaper published in this country was in Philadelphia. It was called the *American Daily Advertiser*. It appeared as a weekly in 1771 and a daily in 1784. In 1840 it was merged into the *North American*.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says a tunnel between Philadelphia and Camden would be much nearer the centre of what would constitute navigation, and not a bit more expensive to construct than a bridge.

Emanuel Goehnamshot, in Lancaster county, has a sheep, a black lamb, which is measuring six feet ten inches from tip to tip of its wings.

Tamaqua, with a population of 6,000, has contributed $1,100 for the relief of the German wounded.

Harrisburg has 4,824 families, who live in 5,780 houses. The total population of the city is 23,100.

General James L. Reynolds and Mr. Charles F. Heinitsh, of Lancaster, and Dr. Joseph Cooper, of Columbia, have been elected trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

A correspondent writing from Montoursville says: "We scarcely ever hear of generations existing a century, but rarely more than a century of death. We are prepared in the present case however, to say that such is the fact. A young man named Wm. Moore, quite a junior, an inhabitant of Loyalsock, Lycoming county, is happily supplied with mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother, all of whom are living. His mother's name is "Sarah," and each of his grandmothers is known by the handsome name of "Elizabeth." The latter is upward of two years of age, and we are willing to place him among the oldest of the people with any half of his age in the neighborhood, unless he can boast of greater ancestral protection, and a brighter intellect than he, either of which we believe does not exist in these parts."

Miss Catharine Mentzer, of Lancaster county, has in her possession a German Bible printed in May 1581. The book is in a good state of preservation.

The late Governor Packer was a historian and an historian of rare ability. He had a select ion of choice ancient and modern, second only to one other in the country. His cabinet of coins is said to be worth from $10,000 to $20,000. This immense collection he had made with great labor and sacrifice of time and money.

There were 25 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

OHIO NEWS.

There are now confined in the jail of Cuyahoga county five accused murderers, three of whom are charged with killing their wives.

L. S. EVERETT, senior editor and proprietor of the Akron (O.) *Times*, formerly editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, died suddenly at three o'clock Sunday morning of congestion of the lungs, after an illness of about three days' duration. He was one of the strongest Democratic writers in the State.

George W. Crouse, of Pultney township, Belmont county, is one hundred and four years old, and walks without help. He assisted in the first building of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, when he was a boy of fifteen. The work was finished, and again assisted in its re-opening. He also remembers his third birthday.

The Broad Church is to hold a convention in Toledo, beginning on the 8th of November. It is a Free Religious Association which embraces such men as great sky-walkers as Rev. Dr. Mayo, Rabbi Wise and the Rev. Mr. McVickers.

Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, as Mr. Hotari Brayton, his sister and three little boys, from twelve to sixteen years of age, were fording Grand river, a mile southeast of Painesville the wagon was accidentally overturned, and the whole party thrown into the stream. The point of crossing is a common ford, where the water is usually low, but now somewhat swollen by the late rains, and with a rapid current. Mr. Brayton succeeded in saving his sister and two of the boys. The third, Freddy Hubbard, was swept beyond reach, and all efforts to rescue him were unavailing.

On Friday morning a woman named Mary Moran, was found lying dead in a shanty in Cleveland, the body showing numerous contusions. Yesterday Timothy Moran was arrested charged by her husband, Anthony Moran, with murder. The coroner's jury was arrested, a singular coincidence of names and circumstances between this case and that of Newburg, same county, on Wednesday night, wherein Thomas Moran inflicted probable fatal injuries on his wife, Margaret Moran.

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REMOVAL OF SECRETARY COX

Opinions of the Press in Regard to It.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The prompt acceptance of this tender of resignation by the President shows that he did not care to take the responsibility of perseverance in the reforms to which the Secretary was committed. We must infer that he preferred the abandonment of the Secretary's policy to the contention that it would occasion with Cameron and other party managers of that class. The case is plain. The honorable Secretary retires because unsupported by the President in a work of reform urgently demanded by the public interests, sustained by the enlightened judgment of the country, and of the highest importance. The President has made a mistake of the gravest character, and the services of a most valuable officer are lost.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

And now it remains for Republicans and the friends of the President to warn him against the danger to which he has exposed himself and the party he represents. He is now in the crisis of his administration. With dishonest advisers such as Cameron, he cannot possibly pursue an honest policy, and if the departments are to be opened to corruptionists of the Cameron school, as they were under Andrew Johnson, that great element of strength which now holds the President and the Republican party in the ascendancy will be destroyed. The President is, of course, embarrassed, and he will now be the more so. Immediately on the publication of this correspondence, but he has now an opportunity to do a great public service and will be able to compare the strength that the policy so ably and conscientiously sustained by Secretary COX has secured for him with that which political bummers, who have unfortunately gained his ear for the time, promise. Let us hope that he will discover the danger that lies from him, and that he will by selecting honest and capable men to carry out the well tried and popular policy of HONESTY AND ECONOMY, and turn his back upon the importunities of those unscrupulous politicians who live as such on the public crib.

[From the New York Herald.]

Mr. COX says that some of his reforms in the Interior Department were opposed by the politicians, and agents in Congress, whose pets their patronage was involved, and he thought it best to relieve them of his irritating presence. If such was the case Mr. COX did not act wrong to resign. He should have consented to stand by his reforms against the flood of anti-reformers. General Grant's administration is strong to enforce his policy of honesty, economy and the enforcement of the laws, but his hands must necessarily be weakened when the friend of so sterling and honest a man as General COX.

[From the Philadelphia Public Record.]

The conduct of Secretary COX will be to be that of a thoroughly high-minded and honorable man. He strove hard to carry out civil service reforms and to remove some, at least, of the rank odors of political corruption of political hacks and the corruption of party demagogues. But the gang of placemen and the hungry beggars for office cried out for the removal of such a reformer, and, indignant at their persistency, and unwilling to remain in the Cabinet at the sacrifice of integrity, he promptly resigned his trust.

We think that the country loses far more in the resignation of Mr. COX than he loses by giving up the wearisome task with political wirepullers at Washington.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The "National Committee" and the Pennsylvania Committee resented his refusal to permit them to levy a tax upon the clerks; and, backed by Senators who belong to quite a different line of statesmanship, and whose political morality cannot be shocked by anything, no matter how objectionable, they commenced that war upon him which has ended in his retirement from the Cabinet.

Though the reform in the civil service has lost an able and a consistent advocate in the Cabinet, it is not lost altogether. The removal of Secretary COX will give it an impetus it has hitherto been unable to obtain. The removal will call public attention to the great national importance of the reform, and the President will call public attention to the great national importance of the reform, and the President will receive the support of the whole civil service has been unable to obtain. The removal will call public attention to the great national grievance, and, in time, the reform will be demanded in such tones as will admit of no further delay.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

We find three letters by the late Secretary COX published in the Cincinnati *Times* of the United States in 1872. The fact that the politicians *dared*, in the face of day, to drive Mr. Cox from office, while he was rendering better service than any other officer of the government, from the President down to the last deputy marshal, is evidence enough of the depth of political corruption to which we have descended, and of the necessity of remembering Mr. COX and his friends have the opportunity to chastise the guilty and reward the faithful. Is it not time a new party were formed? Could not Mr. COX be afforded an opportunity to set forth a general platform of the reformist policy, with a view to the Presidency in 1872?

[From the New York Tribune.]

Secretary COX's letter of resignation, printed herewith, will increase the general regret at his retirement from the post in which he was doing good work, on sound principles of public service. It will, besides, intensify the dissatisfaction already expressed at the absurd semi-official dispatches whereby a false colouring has been given to the situation. Gen. Grant is in no wise responsible for these foolish production; but he has evidently been cursed with some super-serviceable friends, whose zeal would forthwith secure them nuzzles.

A FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

See Winter's van with blasoned banners flying,
Sweeping o'er the hills and valleys all dull;
The drooping flowers and breezes sadly sighing,
To summer bid farewell.

Filling mortal that scattered joys, though oft repented,
By thousand glad harm-noises voices greeted!
From grove and dewy lawn.

Still poems of sweet summer days cease ceased to quiver,
Her witchery cased lay the slumbering bee
And to whose silence faintly lisped the river,
Transferred to the sea.

Fear! when fond lovers paced the terraced alley—
Where, through the twilight, gleamed the lustrous flowers,
And birds, within the leafy shrubbery valley
Sang from dim vistas.

Nights! when the starry cluster slowly thickened
In the full stature of heaven's golden moon,
Night to whose cool breath the stretching landscape quickened,
Yielded in a moonlit haze.

Farewell! Amid your dimmed and scattered treasures,
Queen of the year, your lovers sigh adieu!
Farewell! till with your pure, health-giving pleasures,
Earth's pulse shall throb anew.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

FOR SPAVIN AND RING-BONE,

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FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1870.

The demand for loans is fully up to the ability of our banks to supply, and that on strictly customer paper. Outside rates are slightly stiffer, and less disposition among some capitalists to buy paper. They would rather employ any idle means they may have in purchasing some of our regular dividend stocks or bonds.

—M. and M. National Bank, sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street, for $70.

—The prices of Government bonds to-day are much the same as the previous report. The 62s, 64s and 65s are quoted ex-coupon. The only material advance in the bond market are the ten-forties.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in the New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '62	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. Bonds '65, new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	111½	111½	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111½
U. S. 6s, 1881	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108
U. S. 10-40s	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	83½
Central Pacific Railway	97
Currency Pacific	110½

—The Wall street stock market for railway shares was very irregular and unsettled throughout the various calls. From the sharp, upward look of the market at the close of business yesterday it was expected that higher prices would have been established. From the upward tendency of prices, there is a firmer appearance and a better tone in the market. The Times says: If, to-day, the feeling has been more cheerful; but the movements have not been active or decided enough to warrant the belief that the turning point of the market has been reached, although many indications that the close during the day, the chances were about evenly divided as to a further decline or an advance, with a preponderating influence in favor of the latter, as the natural result of an uninterrupted decline for several days. It is by no means certain that the bulls, whose movements will control the market, are ready for the reaction, and, if not, the improvement of the day is but an eddy, and not an indication of the real tide. It is a well established fact, however, as it seems to us, that the break in the bees has given a further decline and better impulse to the market, although it may be doubtful if it has been decided enough to be thoroughly successful in awakening a strong interest on the part of the outside public.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. S. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 1, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & R	91½	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	91¼
Do scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	23	23	23	23	23	23¼
Reading	101½	101½	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Harlem						
Mich Cent	120¾	120¾		120¾	120¾	120¾
Lake Shore	93¼	93½	93	93	93	93¼
Ill. Cent	96	96				
Cleve. & P	105	105	105	106	106	106
C. & A. R	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do pref	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Rock Isl	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	62	62
Do pref	82	82	82	82	82	82
Wabash	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Do pref		74				
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & M	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Chi. & Alt	115¾		115¾			115¾
Do pref	120		120			120
R. I. & Alt	3¾		3¾			3¾
N. J. Cent						
Canton	66		66¾			
W. U. Tel	40¾	40¾	40¾			40¾
Quicksilver	9		9			9
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex	67		67			
Wells F	45		45			
American	63		63			
U. S.	43½		43½			
Gold	111½	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	92	...	...
N. Y. Central scrip	86	87½	1½	...
Erie	23	23¼	¼	...
Reading	101¾	100¾	...	¾
Harlem	...	...	...	...
Illinois Central	176	176	...	...
Lake Shore	93¼	93¼	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	104½	106	1½	...
Northwestern	80	79½	...	½
Do. preferred	88	88	...	...
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	...	...
St. Paul	62	62	...	...
Do. preferred	82	82½	½	...
Wabash	51¾	52¾	1	...
Do. preferred	75	75	...	...
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	...	...
Ohio & M'ss	32¾	32¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	48¾	47¾	...	¾
Adams Express	67	67	...	...
Wells	44¾	44¾	...	...
Gold	111¾	111¾	...	...

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60½
Philadelphia and Erie	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	52
Catawissa preferred	34½
Mill Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	15¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115½
Central Pacific Railway	96
Sehuylkill Navigation	14
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	11½

—*The Banker's Magazine* gives a list of banks which have made extraordinary profits on their capital stock, during the past year. We append the names of some of these institutions, which are located in Philadelphia:

	Capital.	Profit.
Philadelphia National Bank	$1,500,000	56
First National Bank	1,000,000	54
Grard National Bank	1,000,000	58
Mechanics' National Bank	800,000	49
National Bank, Northern Liberties	500,000	109
City National Bank	400,000	57
Consolidation National Bank	350,000	92
Kensington National Bank	350,000	45
Southwark National Bank	250,000	31
National Bank, Germantown	200,000	50
Tradesmen's National Bank	200,000	213

In looking over another list, we find that the profits of fifty-five other banks ranged from 12 to 39 per cent., on the capital stock. It is evident that banking, on a paper currency, has been a profitable business for the last few years. The unceasing efforts to inflate the currency and extend "banking facilities" are readily understood. Banking, without the obligation of specie payments, and with the prospect of large dividends, is a very attractive business.

—The Philadelphia *Record* says: The coal trade is exceedingly dull. We have never seen the operators in worse spirits, nor as loud and emphatic in their complaints of the management that increases the cost of coal at tide water, when the price in all the markets is falling. We hear there is an effort being made to get a combination of sales, and that an informal meeting of operators was held on Saturday for that purpose. The current opinion, however, was against asking for anything, as the transportation companies would learn from experience that their policy would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs, and the season was too near its close for a reduction to remedy the evil that has already been done. The shipping orders are now reduced almost nothing. The demand for domestic sizes is still fair, but of course is falling off as the season advances. There is a decline in price of from twenty-five to fifty cents for company coal, and for shipping it is difficult to name prices, as the trade is in such a condition that the dealers do not let a buyer pass if it is possible to keep him by any reasonable reduction.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
P. R. R. CO. LINES.

Nimick & Co. m	1	Zug & Co. m	2
Bryan & Caughey m	1	Hallman & H. m	2
Reyers & McMillough m	2	Woods & Co. m	6
Bailey & Co. m	1	Lloyd & Co. m	1
Union Mills. m	1	W. Porter, metal	1
Totten & Co. m	1	McKnight & Co. m	1
Total			34

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Hallman & H. m	1	John Moorhead, m	4
J. W. Fisher, m	1	J. Eckert, m	4
Bryan & Caughey m	1		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Graff, Bennett & Co. m	2	Hussey, Wells & Co. m	3
Singer, Nimick & Co. m	2	Zug & Co. ore	4
McKnight & Co. m	2		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Lewis, Oliver & P. m	1	McKnight & Co. m	1
Total			2

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Lowrie Calhoun m	3		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 1, 1870.

REMARKS—Since our last the markets have undergone no particular change in regard to prices. Dealers are all satisfied with the situation of affairs, and are not at all disposed to make concessions to effect sales. Purchasers, on the other hand, buy no more than suffices to meet the wants of the hour, believing that lower figures will shortly rule. Country dealers are still arriving, and make liberal purchases, having heeded the advice of the COMMERCIAL, assuring them that they could supply all their wants here to as good advantage as elsewhere. It may not be amiss to state here that a full report of the imports, by rail and river, will be found in our columns daily, which will be of general interest to the reader. Flour is firm and unchanged, and the same may be said of groceries, bacon and provisions, in all of which a fair business is being transacted. The local market is well supplied with all the seasonable articles.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We can report a good demand with liberal receipts. Since our last 1,563 bbls were among the receipts. The current sales were fair to medium $2 00@2 50; choice to fancy $3@3 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, with a fair supply and demand for most descriptions. The current rates were: Pearls 8@8½; Potash 7@7½; first sort, cash, moon, $47 ₱ cwt., 3@3½ ₱ lb; refined $55 ₱ cwt., 3½@4 ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@70 ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—When prices reaches the top there is certain to follow a cessation. This is evidently the present condition of the butter market. The receipts are large; choice sales prime to choice roll, 30@32c; fancy, 28c; fair to medium, 25@28c. The tendency is downward.

BROOM CORN—The supply is fair, and the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4@6½c, extreme range rates.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ₱ bush; hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bush; walnuts $1 00 ₱ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 26@26c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand. Sales were made at a variety of prices ranging from $1 75@2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel as per quality.

HOMINY—The receipts are increasing. We can report small sales at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

HAMS—Are selling in a regular way at 14@15c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 16@1 18; No 2 at $1 03@1 05 ₱ gallon.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 @1 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 16½c; sales in pack 17½c; 25 casks of lard 19½c; 5 do do, 19c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at 15@16c.

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LIME in fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $3 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@24c ₱ lb for new crop.

BACON and PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good trade demand. The advance previously noted has been established. The western markets are reported bare, which naturally strengthens the confidence of holders here. The current rates were as follows: Shoulders, 14½@14¾c; ribbed sides 17¾@18c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16½; breakfast bacon, canvassed, 23c; canvassed pork $27 50 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 21½c; sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hog tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

HAY—Market well supplied; we note sales from commity wagons at $12@13 ₱ ton, mostly at the medium figures; sales of baled on the landing at $16@18.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note. The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description, the advantage of the market being about evenly balanced. The receipts during our last were 1,600 bbls. The leading houses are well supplied and so are the jobbing trade. The current rates are as follows: Western Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $6 10 in barrels, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

FEED, BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 54c ₱ bush; No. 2 do, 52c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel, $5 25@5 50; Philadelphia delivery is lower sales 10,000 bbls refined October at 23c, and 500 last half of November at 23c.

Tuesday, November 1, 1870.

NEW YORK, November 1, 8 P. M.—Market steady; sales 2,000 bbls crude, November at 22½c; sales 2,000 bbls refined, first half of November, at 23½c; Philadelphia, 500 bbls November and December, 23½c; spot about 23½c.

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Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
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OCEAN STEAMERS.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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River thirty-three inches and falling.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 1, 1870.

River thirty-three inches and at a stand. Weather clear and cool.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 1, 1870.

River rising slowly, with five feet water in channel. Weather clear; thermometer 58° at 7 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, November 1, 1870.

River rising, with about four feet three inches water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 46° at 7 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Boucher	Geneva.
Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

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Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Ben Lean	Phillips	Leet.
Belle	P. Donaldson	Geneva.

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MR. G. HAWKINS died last month on his farm 10 Pettis county, Missouri. For years he was a well-to-do citizen, but divorced his river boats, the Clara, Saxon Ace, the sovereign seed drawn. I free and had full control of the Albert Pearce in the lower trade at the close of the war.

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A SHARPER named McDonald played a trick on the owners and officers of the Mattie Belle, last week, at Manchester. After borrowing sums of $5, $10 and $15, from a number of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Captain W. W. Auld, an experienced and gentlemanly officer.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. The first clerk is Captain W. W. Auld, an experienced and gentlemanly officer.

THE fine passenger steamer Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave on the first rise. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Gardiner, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Louisville *Sun* says: There appears to be some misunderstanding between General Weitzel, superintending the enlargement of the canal and the canal company. The General does not wish to open the canal until forced to do so by a full rise, but will act according to our river men, may be as far into the future as the middle of December or January, the first Interval General Weitzel would be enabled to open the new branch canal.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, PORT OF LOUISVILLE, KY.—Health Officer's Report of October, 1870:

Number of patients remaining last day of September, white, 6; colored 4; total, 10. Admitted during the month: White, 5; colored, 17; total, 22. Total remaining and admitted, 158. Discharged during the month: White, 3; colored, 16; total, 19. Died during the month: White, 2; colored, 2; total, 4. Remaining on the last day of the month: White, 6; colored, 3; total, 9.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, dated November 1st, says: While the steamer Thompson Dean was at Cairo, yesterday, two men on board began wrestling to play. One of them fell overboard and was drowned. The other, while attempting to rescue him, also fell overboard and was lost. Soon afterwards a deckhand on the same steamer commenced beating his wife, when her brother interfered, and was killed in which the brother fractured the husband's skull.

THE "Grand Levee" in Morgan's Reach, between the mouth of Red River and Bacon bara, is either accidentally or wantonly being seriously injured. Last week a considerable portion of the planking had been removed, while in several places it was torn up and turning undisturbed. This levee was constructed by the State of Louisiana, and protects one of the richest sections of country in the South, and why such an important work has been allowed to go to ruin for the preservation of a large and productive portion of the State should thus be allowed to be destroyed, seems inexplicable.

THE CURRENT OF TRAVEL—The passenger business on the Mississippi is very similar to the tides and ebb and flow of the sea. In the winter go south, and vice versa in the summer. At present travel is southward bound and every boat going in that direction being crowded with passengers. Cincinnati and all while those northward bound present a beggarly account of empty state-rooms. The Mollie Able, last at Memphis, from the Cairo Branch at Carle, were both crowded, and the lower deck, with deckers at $3 02½ and $10 and $15 for gravity. On upper road $2 80 buying and $22 65 the selling prices; on settlement upper creek at $2 00 —no difference paid. We quote the following sale,

1,600 bbls upper creek	$2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,100 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 90
500 bbls upper creek	2 90
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 00
500 bbls upper creek	3 05
500 bbls lower creek	2 02½
500 bbls lower creek	2 02½
1,000 bbls lower creek	2 10
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 10
500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 10
500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 05

SHAMBURG, November 1.—Market very dull at $2 90 in road; buyers avoid buying as much as possible. Shipping light.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 1.—Market quiet at $3 10.

OIL CITY, November 1.—Market quiet at $3 10 @3 15 for irrespective, and $3 20@3 25 for gravity on Lower creek; $3 05 for 40 gravity at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, November 1.—Market quiet and dull at $2 90@2 95 for Upper creek.

PETROLEA, November 1.—Market quiet; offering $3 05 asking $3 10.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Market steady; sales 1,000 bbls to W. 25@c; S. W., 25½@26c. Crude 15½c.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Market uncharged.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Market strong for crude in tanks, with most holders demanding 11c; sales 2,000 bbls in lots at 11¾@12c. Refined: small inquiry; 1,500 bbls sold, prompt delivery at 23½c, and 2,000 bbls November and December at 23c. Philadelphia delivery is lower sales 10,000 bbls refined October at 23c, and 500 last half of November at 23c.

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A SHAR

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graham Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Clearing Sale—Morgenstern & Co.
Hoffa Mail Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Meeting—Art Association.
Dividend—Iron City National Bank.
Dividend—Exchange National Bank.
Dividend—Citizens' National Bank.
Dividend—Western Insurance Co.
Dividend—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Everybody Wanted—P. Loggs.
Imperial Works for Bankers—Jas. B. Dodge.
Partner Wanted—J. L. R.
Election Notice—Lawrence Savings Bank.
House for Sale—T. F. Stewart.
Nurse Wanted—76 Fifth avenue.
Chance for Business—R. O., Box 542.
Boarding—301 Penn street.
Boarding Wanted—C. R. Commercial office.
Building Sites for Sale—C. H. Love.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Grand Military Fair—City Hall.
Opera House—Mary Warner.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club.
Academy of Music—Ernani.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Cracker Men—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Lumber Price List—Mellon Brothers.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Peny.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Trees, Tree—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Clothing—Wanamaker & Brown.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Election Notice—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Drowned in the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. B. Swem.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29.32	29.13	29.12
Change since last report	.....	—0.19	—0.01
Thermometer	38°	56°	42°
Change in 24 hours	.....	.....	.....
Direction of wind	S.	S.	N. E.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	3	5	.....
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.015	0.125	.....
Character of wind	B.	C.	.....
Rainfall since last report—in inches	.....	.....	.....
State of weather	2	1,	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bozman, Hattie, McConnellsville, O	3
Fesser, E. M, Frederick, O	3
Rogers, W. M, New York	3
Quaslen, Cushman, Louisville, Ky	3

November 1.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—The expenditures for the maintenance of the paid fire department amounted to $11,527 33.

RECEIPTS OF BUILDING INSPECTOR.—During September and October the Building Inspector paid into the City Treasury $650.

ARRIVED.—The uncle of the boy Simon McKeever arrived from Cattaraugus, Pa., yesterday, and will remove the boy to his home in a few days.

STACKS INJURED.—On Monday morning, the tops of two stacks, in Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s rolling mill, near Etna, were blown down by the storm, and fell through the roof of the mill. The damage will not exceed $100.

COLORED JURY.—As will be seen by reference to an request held by Coroner Clawson, on a colored man, and published elsewhere, the first colored jury, ever impanelled on an inquest sat in the case.

"LITTLE DAN"—"Little Dan" alias Daniel Ferrel, one of the alleged professional thieves arrested by Chief of Police Hague last week, was on Yesterday morning sentenced to the work house for sixty days during the term of being a professional thief, by Mayor Brush.

TRY IT.—Have you tried the elegant new note and letter paper, *Pur Excellence*, manufactured by Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street? If you have not, try it at once. You will use no other when you have tested this.

INSANE.—Eikaner Calfo, the colored man who acted so outrageously in Schwartz's drug store, Allegheny, a few days ago, and who was sent to the City Farm, escaped on Saturday last, and is now in the city lock up. Efforts will be made to have him sent to Dixmont.

IMPORTANT.—The Health officer, Mr. Crosby Gray, desires to call the attention of physicians and others, required by law to keep a record of the births and deaths and that their report for October are now due, and their prompt transmission to the office of the Board will save the officers considerable trouble.

LOST HIS WITS AND HIS MONEY.—James Faust, an unfortunate adventurer from New Haven, Fayette county, got very drunk Monday night, and at Seventh and Liberty streets fell among thieves, who beat and robbed him. There is nothing like a clear head to take care of one's pocket.

MILITARY FAIR.—The Light Guard battalion are arranging to hold a fair at City Hall, commencing on Monday evening next. As our citizen-soldiers never undertake anything but confidently look forward to this as one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever held in the city.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.—At a meeting of stockholders, held yesterday, Hon. T. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell, Harvey Childs, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Palmer, Benjamin Voegtly and Wm. H. Smith were unanimously re-elected Trustees of this bank for the ensuing two years.

LEG BROKEN.—Lieut. Fred. Gross, of the police force, fell a day or two ago, while carrying a sawing machine from his house to the opposite side of the street, and badly fractured his left leg—pan. It will probably necessitate his resignation, as he may not be able to walk for several months.

NO REPORTS.—The telegraphic reports of the weather, as observed by the Signal Corps, failed to come to hand last night, or at all yesterday. But it is not to be wondered that the first day of so extensive a system should exhibit some hitch in the operations, which we are assured will soon be remedied and the full reports promptly made as reported.

POLICE PAY ROLL.—The pay roll of the members of the force, for the month of October, as approved by the Committee on Finance, aggregates $8 881.33, which, with $2,165 68—bills for the month—swells the expenditures in that department during the month to $11,046.95. The amount is drawn from the appropriation No. 5, which we may state is now nearly exhausted. The members of the force will be paid today.

DEMOLISHED A LOOKING GLASS.—John W. O'Brien preferred an information for malicious mischief against Thomas J. Foster. The defendant is a cripple and hobbles around on crutches, and sometimes gets drunk. Such an occasion occurred on Monday night, when Foster went into the White House, on Penn avenue, and seizing one of his crutches, with it demolished a mirror worth $30. He was arrested and held to bail for a hearing this morning.

THE PEST IN THE MARKET.—Call at the agency. No 20 Sixth street, to examine the new Family Sewing Machine, manufactured by the Singer Company. It is undisputably the best machine in the market, as the test of last year abundantly demonstrate. It has attachments for all kinds of work, and is supplied with bobbins for the underthread, which does away with the winding process, heretofore an objectionable. The manufactured machines are as pre-eminently good for this purpose, as the family machines are for family work.

THE FAIR.—St. Francis Hospital Fair at City Hall was to have closed last evening, but as a large number of articles remain on hand, it was determined to continue the fair this evening, and dispose of them by raffle and auction. The managers are to be congratulated on the success attending the enterprise, the profits of the fair up to last evening, after deducting all expenses, being about $11,000. The voting on the various articles exposed had resulted as following are among the names of the successful contestants: Gold watch, Mr. Hoverson; silver set, Miss Fannie Fox; church vestments, Rev. Father Patch; mosaic table, John Hyle; writing desk, Alderman Koenig.

The Inter-State Fair—Medals and Diplomas.

Exhibitors at the late Inter-State Fair, who were awarded medals and diplomas, will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Coburn & Sowers, who had the matter in charge, have had the medals and diplomas executed, and they are now here to deliver them. The silver medals are really beautiful, as are also the bronze; while the diplomas, both in design and execution, is one of the handsomest ever gotten up. Those entitled to these awards can receive them at the office of Judge Parke, No. 10 Sixth street. It is due to the gentlemen to say that they have carried out, in good faith, all the promises and pledges made to exhibitors.

Important to Liquor Dealers.

C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has instructed Major Hamilton, Assessor of this district, to request that each wholesale and retail liquor dealer, rectifier and *other persons*, within the district, having distilled spirits in his possession or in *bonded warehouse*, to render a statement on the 15th of November next, showing the kind and quantity (in proof gallons) of spirits in his possession on said day, according to the following classification, to wit: Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, high wines, alcohol and fruit brandies, giving the imported separate from the domestic. Packages on hand not be necessary to be opened or tap for purposes of sale. The quantity may be taken from the gauge marks.

Accidents.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a man named Wm. Meek, of Lawrenceville, met with a painful accident at the Keystone bridge works, Hatfield, Meek, with some others, was engaged in raising a large sheet of iron, weighing seventeen tons, from the ground, there not being sufficient force to hold it up. Down it went on Meek's foot, crushing it badly. He was conveyed to Dr. Clara's office, where he was properly cared for.

Yesterday, at Reese & Graff's mill, a man named J. McWilliams had one of his fingers taken off by the large iron shears which are employed for cutting iron. He was brought to Dr. Clara's office for treatment. The accident occurred about ten o'clock.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting—Reports—Births, Deaths and Marriages in the City—Weekly Consumption of Fresh Meats—Stock Arrivals at East Liberty, &c.

The Board of Health held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 104 Fourth avenue.

The President, Mr. A. H. Gross, occupied the chair, and the members present were Messrs. Edwards, House, Pearson, McCandless, Hays and King.

The Secretary, pro tem., Mr. Gray, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The Secretary presented the monthly reports as follows:

HEALTH OFFICERS REPORTS.

Mr. Crosby Gray, Health officer, submitted the following report: Notices abated 2; notices served 32; receipts for permits $10.00; expenditures during the month $9 00; balance on hand $31.00.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

For the quarter ending September 30th, the marriages numbered 270; the births for September were 196, and the deaths 151; two cases of small pox were sent to Mercy Hospital during the month. The report was accepted and filed.

J. D. McFadden, Assistant Health officer, presented the following report: Visits paid 96; notices to abate, nuisances 87; private alleys cleaned, 2; dead animals removed, 1; suits entered for maintaining nuisances, 6. Accepted and filed.

REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTOR LINDSAY.

The meat inspector reported that he visited daily seventy-four shambles during the month, and classed them as follows: No. 1, 26; No. 2, 43, and 7 as No 3.

He inspected several small lots of corn, beef which was spoiled and had the same properly disposed of.

The quality of meat sold during the month has been such as to give me very little trouble among the butchers.

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF FRESH MEATS.

He submitted statistics of the amount of fresh meats sold and consumed weekly in the city of Pittsburg, which he ascertained by a great deal of labor and trouble:

	Pounds.
Sold in the Diamond market	262,480
Sold in the Fifth Ward market	13,610
Sold from wagons	12,849
Sold in the meathops	253 941
Total	543,035

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The following will show the amount of stock arrivals at the East Liberty stockyards during the month: Cattle, 21,880; decrease over last month, 3,240 Hogs, 65,300; increase over last month, 10,000 Sheep, 65,500; decrease from month, 31,500.

The amount of dead stock during the month was as follows: Hogs, 260; sheep, 80; cattle, 3. The cause of death in the above sheep was not from disease, but from over loading; cars; as stock of all kind is in a healthy condition.

The report was adopted and filed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary presented a communication from Dr. S Benham, suggesting a change in the law requiring the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the city; said change to require the physician to report the births several quarter instead of monthly, and recommending that the marriages be reported monthly instead of quarterly. Accepted and filed.

REPORT OF SOLICITOR.

Mr. Swartzwelder, Solicitor for the Board, submitted a report and left that the cases of the Board vs certain individuals, for violating the law in relation to the cleaning of cess pools, that they had all been decided by the Courts favor of the Board. There were 110 cases disposed of, and by each case in $20. Report accepted and filed.

OTHER MATTERS.

A warrant was authorized in favor of Mr Swartzwelder for services rendered.

A warrant was ordered for $15, boarding for three weeks of a patient suffering with smallpox at Mercy Hospital.

The expenses attendant upon hearings in certain cases, presented by the Health officer, were approved and a warrant ordered.

The Secretary was instructed to ask for proposals for printing the monthly books, &c.

On motion of Mr. King, the office hours of the Board were changed from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 5 P. M. from November 1st to March 1st, 1871.

On motion of Mr. House, warrants for the payment of officers' salaries were ordered.

In the matter of Mr. Sides, his nuisance a report was submitted setting forth that the Sanitary Committee of Council, upon whom the matter had been referred, had appointed a sub-committee, and it had been decided to construct a sewer on the run. No action.

In reference to the cess pool nuisance, Mr. Edwards called attention to the fact that no ordinance concerning the matter had ever been passed by Councils, and the Board could not and would not take cognizance of any newspaper articles.

Mr. Edwards remarked that the Councils had authorized a transfer of $1 000 to the fund of the Board of Health, accepted and approved.

On motion adjourned.

THE ALLEGED SAFE ROBBER

He is Committed for Trial at Beaver for Blowing Open a Safe at New Brighton.

As we stated yesterday, an information charging Scott *alias* Cox with robbing the safe in the railroad office at New Brighton, Pa., was made before a justice of the peace at the instance of the Superintendent of the Fort Wayne Railroad, and the warrant arriving yesterday morning, Chief of Police Hague started to New Brighton on the ten o'clock train, taking the prisoner and also "Black Jack" along. Scott did not know what "Black Jack" was going down for, and the first intimation he received of the fact was when Chief Hague placed on the stand by the Commonwealth. Scott, who was handcuffed, spoke of his being rather willing to go, as he had a chance to get a penitentiary than to "pimp" on a fellow comrade, and, in short, "went for" Black Jack, but did not limit his remarks to that, but answered to the circumstances published yesterday, namely, that Scott broke open the safe while he (Jack) stood watch, and that after the affair he accompanied the latter to where "Jack" was in the old stone quarry, where Chief Hague and "Jack" recovered them on Monday. Scott, after being released, made a desire to "punch" Chief Hague, and said that all that prevented him from doing so was the armed one. The officer told him not to stop for that, as he could enforce peace, and Scott was gotten away with many as good a man as he (Scott), and for him to proceed with the "punching." But Scott, knowing who his adversary was, of course declined. The justice before whom the case was had committed Scott to the Beaver county jail for trial, in default of $1,000 bail. Chief Hague warned the authorities of the character of the prisoner and cautioned them to watch him closely or he would escape. He brought "Black Jack" back with him and he will be committed to the Beaver county jail. Scott, however, knew from the beginning that he had the "dead wood" on "Jack" and we know that those papers that have been defending him in regard to the part he played in the matter will now give him the credit. "Little Dan," the third alleged thief arrested, being held to bail in $2,000 for his appearance as will be seen by reference to another column. Scott will be tried on the 14th of this month.

WOOD PAVEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue to be Paved to Penn Avenue Next Summer—Shady Lane and Hiland Avenue.

It is gratifying to know that our public-spirited citizens have become thoroughly aroused in regard to the importance of placing upon our principal thoroughfares the most approved kinds of wood pavements. Those who are most deeply concerned in the growth, prosperity and reputation of our great city are convinced that one of the most speedy and effectual means for building up the near wards is to construct, at whatever cost, modern pavements on all the main avenues. During the past two years, without the aid of the stimulating influences, we have increased over forty per cent. in population, and by the aid of these and like fruitful agencies, it is not extravagant to predict that, in the next ten years, we shall exhibit a still greater increase. Of the tens of thousands who will be added to our population, in the future, the most attention will be directed to find abiding places in the (now) rural districts, lying off from the principal thoroughfares or near railways with "dummy" engines, new railways and increased passenger trains on the horse-railroads now in the city, which will most surely and speedily increase our population and wealth. In all these matters there is a more lively interest manifested, a more progressive sentiment manifested, than at any other time in the history of our city, and we will doubtless be able to accomplish the most gratifying results therefrom.

The first wood pavement, which it was hoped would be at least partly laid this season, has been delayed in consequence of the failure to get the water pipes, but early next year will see this grand avenue laid with wood blocks to the city line. Following in the wake of this improvement, will be the pavement of Penn avenue, (Pittsburgh avenue) to the intersection with Braddock avenue, at Barker's hotel, east of East Liberty. The turnpike road having been purchased by the city for the sum of $80,000. It is now proposed by the principal residents and property holders along that thoroughfare, to pave it as soon as possible. The property holders along Shady Lane, which connects East Liberty with Penn avenue, propose to have a block pavement laid on that street next year. The property holders make a very convenient "cut off" for those driving out Penn avenue and returning by Fifth avenue, East Liberty, and in connection, we may state the residents on Highland avenue, Lawrenceville, have been agitating the subject of a wooden pavement, and that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the improvement.

With the object foreshadowed above, the street paving will, without doubt, undergo many changes in the Smoky City than any decade in her history.

The Concert at the Soldiers' Home.

The disabled soldiers at the Sanitary Soldiers' Home in Pesbrid to a fine concert last evening, gotten up for their entertainment by Major Heslop, who is in charge of the Home. The Major was assisted by the best amateur talent in the city. The entertainment was opened by a quintette, "Hail all hail to thee," which was well rendered, and elicited hearty applause. Mr. C. C. Rinehart then sang his "Foster song," which was received in the old stone quarry, where Chief Hague and "Jack" recovered them on Monday. Scott, after being released, made a desire to "punch" Chief Hague, and said that all that prevented him from doing so was the armed one. The officer told him not to stop for that, as he could enforce peace, and Scott was gotten away with many as good a man as he (Scott), and for him to proceed with the "punching." But Scott, knowing who his adversary was, of course declined. The justice before whom the case was had committed Scott to the Beaver county jail for trial, in default of $1,000 bail. Chief Hague warned the authorities of the character of the prisoner and cautioned them to watch him closely or he would escape. He brought "Black Jack" back with him and he will be committed to the Beaver county jail. Scott, however, knew from the beginning that he had the "dead wood" on "Jack" and we know that those papers that have been defending him in regard to the part he played in the matter will now give him the credit. "Little Dan," the third alleged thief arrested, being held to bail in $2,000 for his appearance as will be seen by reference to another column. Scott will be tried on the 14th of this month.

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WILLIAM H. BROWN.

The Coal King of Pittsburgh, Who Believes in Free Navigation.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following interesting sketch of the largest coal merchant in this city—a man too widely known here to need any introduction to our readers:

The man although not the front, to the eye of the public, of the opposition to the bridge obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, is William H. Brown, the coal king of Pittsburgh, a man of indomitable energy, immense pluck and avowed sincerity. We have not applied a tape line to Mr. Brown, nor tested him to the scales, but a glance or two at his frame has firmly impressed upon our mind the idea that he stands fully an inch and a half over six feet, and weighs at least two hundred and forty pounds. He is a man of broad shoulders and body, who stoops a little as he takes long strides under a wide-brimmed black hat, dressed in plain dark clothes. He is always pushing ahead, and in the most direct steps to consult any "amorous looking glass." He certainly doesn't give much entertainment to tailors.

Mr. Brown has a small head and his forehead is not high nor broad. But the quality, that of a man who, thirty odd years ago, was a boy laboring on a canal, at eight dollars per month, and who to-day gives employment to five thousand laborers. Mr. Brown never went to school beyond two quarters of what he expresses it; but to day there are many good accountants hard at work to keep track of his business and profits. If you ask Mr. Brown in how much his income for the present year this man who digs coal and iron from the earth, and sends them all over the country, at the command of whose nod thousands of laborers are always plowing the waters of the western rivers, at whose nod men turn the locomotives puff and screech and strain themselves, for whom men burrow into the hills, toil in furnaces and rolling mills, and in front of coke ovens—he will scratch his head and call them off to count over them and make up the total. There isn't a large man in the employ of the Monongahela who doesn't know or has not heard of William H. Brown.

Mr Brown, who is now fifty-four years old was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and raised on a farm, on which he labored until he was of age, in the meantime attending a district school only three months. After working a day and night on a canal, and in a lock yard, he took to mining, at Pittsburgh, in 1837, working for Squire Arbuthnot and John Herron. In 1840 he was able to strike a blow for something beyond a mere subsistence, buying coal from the Ormsby and Lally mines and floating it down the river in flats, a business that year amounted to 20,000 bushels. In the year 18,570 (the coal branch reached 7,139,965 bushels. In the year 1850 he had to "lend" from outside of six wood boats, in the river, to float the coal which he was compelled to trust to the people, who flocked down to buy, disposing of it to the very last chunk; very many, too, from the back counties, in Deer Creek, now jerks up and dumps about a million bushels a year.

In 1851 Mr. Brown leased mines, now in the city limits of Pittsburgh, of William Stewart, and rented the Ormsby mines, which he owned, which are now within the city also, of James Ross and others.

At that time no rails were used in the mines. First, the coal was brought out in wheelbarrows. In 1852 Mr. Brown had the mines graded, drawn tone of the greatest improvements ever made in the coal trade. The women who provided food for the miners had to market for the days as regularly as for the men. It was not long before the 10 bu. cars and mules were brought into use. When Mr. Brown left Pittsburgh, in 1857, he owned a part that he was justified in building and purchasing more for his miners, number cost him only 12½ cents per bushel. Sawed lumber, 7 feet, and shingles seventy-five cents per thousand. Shingles now cost $4 per thousand, and lumber twenty-seven to thirty dollars. One item of his last year's expenses was the delivery of 1,000 kegs of nails for his employees. He constructs that many ex-pleasure boroughs, now Allegheny, with a thousand dollars, and still another, about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of houses, mostly for Mr. Brown's employees in Pittsburgh, where he live, with his wife and only child, Mr. Brown's wife died some months ago—Ex-Governor Ashe, his central office, and from which he conducts his business, unless he is accompanied by the secretary.

Away from Pittsburgh, Mr. Brown has, in different counties and States, his elevators, agencies, rolling mills, furnaces, and factories and other owners, such as the Newcastle Mills, those of the Brownsville Coal and Iron Co., and the Fayette county coke ovens. The extent that he owns in the Connellsville coke region, is a great measure, taken the place of anthracite coal, one ton to each thousand bushels. Pittsburgh uses a ton per thousand bushels per day. Chicago is the biggest market for coke that he supplies by rail.

Mr. Brown's coal trade extends to St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, New Orleans, Memphis, Kansas, and intermediate places and his mines in Connellsville, Ohl. Eagle, Hunter, Mt. O'Neal, Saw Mill Run and others, turning out, on the whole, about a million bushels per week, of course, forty thousand bushels per day when the navigation is good. The valuation of coal, in addition to the land, may be safely set or leased by Mr Brown, is $85 00.

Mr. Brown has a fancy for the business of the principal among the many opponents to the bridge and consequently to the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Pittsburgh and Newport bridge under the plan proposed, and which is now nearing its completion. He urges that this bridge will be immediately below the mouth of coal two cents per bushel at least. One of his arguments is that when this bridge would cease to be used, and consequently all the black coal mines, buy no more land, diamonds, and the whole market here and below, and hold the people in his debt. Mr. Brown's wife died some months ago—Ex-Governor Ashe, his central office, and from which he conducts his business, unless he is accompanied by the secretary.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless—Sentences, &c.

VERDICT IN THE HOFFMAN CASE.

In the case of the United States vs. Julius Hoffman, before reported, was concluded. The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict of not guilty by reason of mental incapacity.

SENTENCE OF SIMON LEVY.

This young man, convicted of passing counterfeit money, and recommended to mercy, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The prisoner, at the time of his arrest, resided at Petroleum Center.

SENTENCE OF EX MAYOR ADAMS.

Ex-Mayor William Adams, of Allegheny, convicted of passing counterfeit notes on the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of New York, was next called for sentence. A fine of one thousand dollars and seven years in the Penitentiary was the penalty pronounced.

SENTENCE OF THOMAS M. HALE.

The notorious Tom Hale, whose trial and conviction for having in his possession counterfeit money with intent to pass it, caused no little excitement at the present term, and was, after an earnest effort on behalf of counsel, was denied a new trial, was called for sentence.

In answer to the interrogatory of the Court whether he had anything to say prior to the sentence, Hale said that he thought he had been unfairly treated. He had been promised protection by the Secret Service Bureau if he would aid in the arrest of others engaged in the counterfeiting business. He had done so, and rendered efficient service, and referred to several cases which he alleged had been "turned up" through his assistance. After he was convicted the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment of ten years in the penitentiary.

After passing sentence, his honor, Judge McCandless, said:

Mr. Hale, this Court has now discharged its duty to you and to the public whose laws, for years, you have violated with impunity. In passing sentence, we have entered an impressive warning to all counterfeiters and dealers in counterfeit money, found within this judicial district. If, as is represented, you have rendered important service to the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, in assisting to ferret out counterfeiters, and to bring to punishment criminals in crime, that Bureau is within the power of the Executive Department, and I have no authority in your behalf, to the clemency of the President.

OTHER SENTENCES.

John Frees, alias Peter Schneider, convicted of violating the provisions of the revenue law in relation to the manufacture of cigars, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

G. C. Fisher, convicted of retaining pension money collected by him, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

George W. Kelly, of Washington county, convicted of retailing liquor without having the special tax, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and undergo six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Wm. Herrington, convicted of retailing liquor, for keeping a tavern and engaging in the business of lottery, and also having special tax, pleaded guilty to each indictment, and was sentenced on the first to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail. At the expiration of one term each and pay the costs of prosecution for the other two charges.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Supreme Court

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Present, Hon. Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice, and Hon. Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams. The first case called was the following:

Jones' Appeal: C. P. Passed.

Hemphill's Adm'r vs. Moseley: C. P. Argued by Forguson for plaintiff in error, and Brown, contra.

THE EXTENDED AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.

Wood, Morrell & Co. vs. the Belford and Bridgeport Railroad Company and Lyon Cassidy, President. On motion of complainant's counsel, Mr. Lyon, Master in Chancery, in this case, heretofore granted was appointed Master to take testimony, and the court fixed that day for hearing the motion for the further continuance of said injunction restraining the Directors of the Belford and Bridgeport Railroad from issuing stock to the Connellsville Railroad, and was issued for five days only. The motion was argued by Messrs. Lyon, Ahern and Hall in support of the motion, and by Messrs. Reed, Carnahan and Hall in opposition thereto.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Harbaugh: C. P. argued by Forguson for plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson, contra.

Lycoming Company vs Brewer et al.: C. P. Argued by Forguson for plaintiff in error, and Thomas MacConnell, contra.

Bell's Appeal: Decree of Court, in the business of the principal among the many opponents to the bridge and consequently to the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Pittsburgh and Newport bridge under the plan proposed, and which is now nearing its completion. He urges that this bridge will be immediately below the mouth of coal two cents per bushel at least. One of his arguments is that when this bridge would cease to be used, and consequently all the black coal mines, buy no more land, diamonds, and the whole market here and below, and hold the people in his debt. Mr. Brown's wife died some months ago—Ex-Governor Ashe, his central office, and from which he conducts his business, unless he is accompanied by the secretary.

Away from Pittsburgh, Mr. Brown has, in different counties and States, his elevators, agencies, rolling mills, furnaces, and factories and other owners, such as the Newcastle Mills, those of the Brownsville Coal and Iron Co., and the Fayette county coke ovens. The extent that he owns in the Connellsville coke region, is a great measure, taken the place of anthracite coal, one ton to each thousand bushels. Pittsburgh uses a ton per thousand bushels per day. Chicago is the biggest market for coke that he supplies by rail.

Mr. Brown's coal trade extends to St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, New Orleans, Memphis, Kansas, and intermediate places and his mines in Connellsville, Ohl. Eagle, Hunter, Mt. O'Neal, Saw Mill Run and others, turning out, on the whole, about a million bushels per week, of course, forty thousand bushels per day when the navigation is good. The valuation of coal, in addition to the land, may be safely set or leased by Mr Brown, is $85 00.

Mr. Brown has a fancy for the business of the principal among the many opponents to the bridge and consequently to the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Pittsburgh and Newport bridge under the plan proposed, and which is now nearing its completion. He urges that this bridge will be immediately below the mouth of coal two cents per bushel at least. One of his arguments is that when this bridge would cease to be used, and consequently all the black coal mines, buy no more land, diamonds, and the whole market here and below, and hold the people in his debt. Mr. Brown's wife died some months ago—Ex-Governor Ashe, his central office, and from which he conducts his business, unless he is accompanied by the secretary.

SOUTH SIDE.

CHURCH CLOSED.—The First Baptist Church of South Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Craig, has been closed to public worship for a brief period. It is the intention of the pastor to spend the time in evangelistic labors.

THE POLICE OF BIRMINGHAM.—The faithful guardians of the night who are *supposed* to discharge the duties in Birmingham are just now, in search of a constable. A special Constable's election of course has been appointed to inquire into their conduct of late.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Man is Arrested for Larceny and Sent to the House for Destitute Young Men.

Monday night about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Hoffman, of Hoffman & Co., dry goods, night police officer Hall, a strange young man walking along Carson street, carrying a bundle, supposed from appearances to contain dry goods. The officer eyed the stranger with suspicion and subsequently made bold to ask him what he had in the bundle. He replied, dry goods. He answered that he did not know where and thereupon the officer informed him that he could secure him a place. He was taken to the lock-up, where he was searched, and upon the person of Herman Klee. The boots were found to be too small for him, and on opening his bundle the officer found a new pocket book likewise and a fine shaw case, all of which had been stolen from Kline & Co., Nos. 100 Wood street.

Mr. Clarey—The reason we read this petition was because the signers told us to bring it here every local heard in the city, and it would settle the matter here definitely.

Mr. Fancis held that as the petition had been presented to the Fifth ward Local Board, it should not be acted upon here. If there were but two petitioners in the ward the Board would have the privilege of electing an additional teacher.

Mr. Carey—The Fifth ward Board then ask an additional teacher.

Mr. Walton moved that the Webster street school house be discussed of, and that each ward take charge of their own children.

Mr. Eaton opposed the motion on the ground that it was convenient to locate for the present part of the colored population, and that it would do well.

Mr. Clarey said that he understood there were colored primary meetings in the city in contemplation, and he was willing to appoint colored men as school directors and as committeemen.

After some further discussions Mr. Clarey offered as a substitute to Mr. Walton's motion that it be left in the hands of the Executive Committee to examine into the expedience of separating the colored pupils from the white children of the Fifth Sixth and Seventh wards.

Mr. Kerlock moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Francis moved that a committee consisting of one from each ward be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee and to draft a bill for presentation to the next session of the General Assembly authorizing the several boards of directors of the several wards to elect two of their members to represent them in a central board, which central board shall take the place and to have the power enjoyed by the Board of Controllers.

Mr. Matthews moved as a substitute, that a committee consisting of one from each ward be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee in relation to the propriety of making application to the Legislature for such an act, which committee to report at the next meeting with a view of having the Legislature memorialized at the present session.

The motion was carried and Messrs. Matthews, Dunlap, Smith, Francis, Walter, Riggs, Healy and Mulenayer were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Clarey, read a communication from the Principals of six city, already published in our columns in reference to the cessation to the Board of Control and the Superintendent. The communication was received.

The Secretary read the report of the attendance and average attendance at the various ward schools for the past month. The total enrollment was 6,086, and the average was 5,775. The secretary also reported that warrants to the amount of $2,250 had been drawn for the salaries of the teachers.

On motion the Board adjourned.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The emotional domestic drama of "Mary Warner" was repeated at the Opera House last night, and drew a large and appreciative audience. Mrs. Rogers, as *Mary Warner*, gave perfect satisfaction, while Mr. McCollom's *Henry Warner* was all that could be desired. The members of the company cast in the play were all well up in their parts.